

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

We publish to-day the prospectus to the new volume of this Review, which we cannot too strongly recommend to the attention of our readers. There is no publication of the day, which, in our opinion so fully merits the patronage of the democratic party as this Review. Indeed, to the able, independent and free thinking men of all parties, it recommends itself by its high character, its literary character, as well as its political principles and measures are which it has always sustained this character, and we are happy to see its future numbers promise to be still more interesting, since the union of the Review with that able journal, the National Quarterly Review, by which there is added an addition of seventy-five per cent of matter, and the services of that accomplished editor and writer, Mr. Brown, of the Quarterly, without any addition of cost.

The DISTRICTING BILL.—The bill passed by Congress requiring the election of members to Congress to be by districts, has been amended as to except from its provisions those States whose Legislatures have not yet passed the passage of the bill, and will meet in time to provide for holding elections.

During the short time the Whig party have been in power, more has been done to subvert the fundamental principles of the Government, than was ever done in all previous times. Measures have been adopted which federalism, even in the most extreme form, would have been ashamed to countenance.

It becomes the friends of truth, to establish the landmarks of the Constitution, that we may discover how far we have departed from the true current in which constitutional power should run and to which the whirlpool of consolidation by which we are threatened to be engulfed. Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, 1799, and Mr. Madison's report on the Virginia resolutions, may be regarded as forming our political bible, the high authority of which even the Whigs will not dare to dispute, though in their hearts they constantly contravene the principles it inculcates. We publish herewith the resolutions, and regret that we have not space for the whole, as Mr. Madison's report, of which it is well said that it deserves to last as long as the Constitution itself.

The moral effect of these documents at the time was prodigious. Mr. Jefferson, shortly after elected President of the United States, and the fundamental principles of the Government were for that preserved.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.
Resolved, That the assembly doth hereby and pre-emptorily declare, that the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to do which the States are parties, are limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no further than they are authorized by the powers enumerated in that compact; and that any exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States are parties thereto, have the right, and are bound, to interpose for arrestment of the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the rights, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that the spirit has in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to extend its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines the limits of its authority, and that indications have appeared to expound certain general principles, which, having been copied from the Articles of Confederation, were the basis of the compact, so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases; and so as to extend the States by degrees into a complete and absolute monarchy.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth hereby and pre-emptorily declare, that the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to do which the States are parties, are limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no further than they are authorized by the powers enumerated in that compact; and that any exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States are parties thereto, have the right, and are bound, to interpose for arrestment of the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the rights, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

uniting Legislative and Judicial powers to those of Executive, subverts the general principles of a free government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts exercises, in like manner, a power not delegated by the constitution; but, on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto: a power, which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against that right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void, and of no force: That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party, its co-States forming as to itself, the other party: That the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers obligated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well in fact, as as to the mode and measure of redress.

7. Resolved, That the construction applied by the General Government, (as is evinced by sundry of their proceedings,) to those parts of the Constitution of the United States which delegates to Congress a power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, goes to the destruction of all the limits prescribed to their power by the Constitution: That words meant by that instrument to be subsidiary only to the execution of the limited powers, ought not to be so construed as themselves to give unlimited powers, nor a part so to be taken, as to destroy the whole residue of the instrument: That the proceedings of the General Government under color of these articles, will be a fit and necessary subject for revision and correction at a time of greater tranquility, while those specified in the preceding resolutions call for immediate action.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Galveston Gazette states that the whole Mexican force on the Rio Grande, including that at Matamoros is not five thousand men, and many of these disaffected and badly equipped. From all its editors can learn there is no fear of invasion. The remainder of the Santa Fe prisoners arrived at Galveston on the 25th, in ten days from Vera Cruz. Fourteen of them died at Vera Cruz, and three joined the Mexicans. The Mexicans have committed no hostilities on the western frontier since the battle of Lipantitan.

The British ship Caledonia has arrived at Boston, bringing the regular mail of the 19th August from Liverpool together with London papers of the morning of her sailing. From the items of news copied from the Boston Courier into the Globe of the 5th inst. we extract the following:

The prospect of an unusually great harvest was very good—Money was abundant; and the cotton market had decidedly improved in demand and in price.

On 12th August the British Parliament was prorogued, by the Queen in person.

Great distress was prevailing amongst the operatives in England and Scotland—the effect of the corn laws, and of their determination to receive higher wages. A spirit of revolt has manifested itself, and the Duke of Wellington has been appointed to the command of the British Army, to curb it. A writer in the London Morning Chronicle of the 19th ult., estimates that it will require an army of 8,000 men to keep the rioters in order, and this will cost more than the whole revenue arising from the bread tax.

FRANCE.—The Regency bill has passed. The majority of the King is at 18 years.—The bill makes the prince nearest the throne, in the order of succession, if 21 years old, the Regent; if, at the moment of the King's death his successor is a minor. So the Duke de Nemours will be regent, if Louis Philippe dies first.

THE TARIFF BILL.

This bill with the distribution of the tax on tea and coffee imported in American vessels, struck out, and reducing the duty on bagging to 4 cents per square yard, has passed both houses of Congress and received the President's signature. In the House, the vote was very close—105 yeas to 103 nays. The question was about to be decided against the bill in the House by the vote of the Speaker, but the appearance of

Mr. Stanley of N. C., and Mr. Andrews, of Ky., just in time to vote secured its passage. In the Senate the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Buchanan, Choate, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Egans, Huntington, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Sprague, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Wright—24.

NAVS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Clayton, Culbert, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, King, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Con., Tappan Walker, Woodbury Young—23.

The names of the democrats are in italics—Messrs. McRoberts, Wilcox and Kerr were absentees. Of the whigs who voted nays, Messrs. Preston and Rives did so on the ground of objection to the protective policy; and Messrs. Graham, Mangum, Henderson, Clayton, Merrick, and Archer refused to surrender distribution, and voted against it.

From the N. Y. Morning Post.

THE COMING CONTEST.

The indications of the times show the approach of a political battle, the like of which has not been seen since the great contest between conservatism and reform under the lead of Adams and Jefferson. We are drawing near to the conflict of vital and all important principles. Already the heavens begin to gather blackness and the big clouds are rolling up charged with lightning and storm.

As yet the political elements are in confusion. Parties have hardly taken their positions, or settled the points or terms on which they are about to be engaged. Men are moving hither and thither, undetermined as to what will be the issue of the prevailing indecision and doubt, and not knowing under what colors to enlist or what leader to select as champion.

The Whigs are further advanced in the work of preparation than their enemies the Democrats. They have already chosen their commander in chief, a bold, dashing, and spirited fellow, completely identified with their interests, and possessed of qualities that are admirably fitted to awaken the enthusiasm and attachment of his friends. But the democrats have not yet manifested a decided preference for any one of the several able and distinguished champions, prepared to take the lead of their selection, and the fierce and fiery battle will commence.

The grounds on which it will be fought will be the subjects of a currency and the tariff. A broad, decided, irreconcilable division of opinion exists on these questions among the people, which must sooner or later be settled, and for the determination of which, as all the political signs indicate, there can be no more fitting time than the present. There will be no half-way work, when the fight has once commenced. As in the days of Adams and Jefferson, the conflict will be strictly a conflict of principle. The petty interests of particular factions or men will sink in the overwhelming importance of the general object. The lines of distinction between the two parties will be broad and marked. They will not exhibit, as they have heretofore done, the aspect of motley and promiscuous crowd, each man having his own independent aims, some contending for one thing, and some for another; mingled group of tariff, half-tariff, and no-tariff advocates or of bank, state-bank, and anti-bank men; but the division will constitute a sort of passable gulf, with no medium ground or bridge by means of which you can pass at will from one side to the other.

The issue will be distinctly drawn, between free trade or restriction, between a sound and stable currency and the paper money system. All upon one side, will be pledged to the unlimited emancipation of trade; all upon the other to its restraint and slavery. All upon one side, will be pledged to the recognised constitutional currency; all upon the other, to the baseless, evanescent, and ever-fluctuating schemes of speculators and bankers. Every voter will be compelled to make his choice between principles utterly antagonistic. It will be impossible to form a half-faced fellowship, with both of the opposing armies. A man, who would act at all, must act definitely and with fearlessness; he must cease his trimming, lay aside his chicken heart, and prepare himself for a stern, vigorous and unrelenting war.

The agitation of it, will shake society to the centre. Those mighty interests, which have sprung up upon a basis of falsehood, will be moved from their foundations. The past and the future—the Oromasdes and Arimanes of all great movements—the associations, the heaped-up customs, laws, institutions, and formations of the one, and the hopes and glorious aspirations of the other, and will join in a lusty death-grapple. Monopoly and universality, privilege and equality, free-loin and fetters, man and money, will meet each other, as in all the tremendous social conflicts that have gone before, face to face, to wrestle once more for the mastery.

The Whigs are the representatives of the former, and the Democrats of the latter.—Let both, that there may be a fair and final decision, declare their objects manfully, master their force in the open field, allow of no go-betweens or deserters, and then, strike.

"Till victory decides the fray."

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," as the schoolboy blundered when he received corporal punishment for inattention to his lesson.—Saturday Courier.

THE ARMY.

Under the new law the army will be composed of—
Commissioned officers, 712
Eight regiments of infantry, each composed of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates—510, 4080
Four regiments of artillery, each composed of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates—660, 2640
Two regiments of dragoons, each composed of non-commissioned officers and privates—660, 1320
Cadets, 230
Total, 9012

Reduction from present standard:
1 Com. General, 2 Surveyors, 10 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Inspector General, 6 Military Store keepers, 3 Paymasters, 23
Privates reduced in infantry, 3152
" " artillery, 238
" " dragoons, 178
Whole reduction, 3561 [Picayune.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

An important decision, touching the right of a landlord to distrain property for rent after the property had been returned as the property of the bankrupt, by whom the rent was due, was made in the United States District Court sitting at Pittsburgh.—The Court decided that the right of the landlord to distrain the property on the premises and to sell, was not impaired under the provisions of the Bankrupt law.

We have not learned whether the decision relative to the right of the landlord to distrain, extends to rent accruing after the filing of his petition, or whether for such rent, property returned in the schedule can be exposed to sale.

We see it stated that Judge Pennybacker, of the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia, has declared that "after the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, and the order of publication, the petitioner is exempt from a *ca sa*, and that no execution can be levied upon his effects, nor can a landlord's warrant of attachment."—Pic.

THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Most writers on the internal evidence of the Christian Religion, have drawn their arguments from the pureness of its morality, and its peculiar fitness to the circumstances and necessities of man.—These sources of evidence, as they have been skillfully explored, have been also wisely chosen. For in morals, whatever doctrine is pure, is so far forth true; and that which is a fitting and exact counterpart to what, in our experience, we have known to be, has the evidence of truth and reality in that very similitude. Yet other views may be taken, which may open some minds to a clearer conviction, and add to the evidence already possessed.

It may be said, that the Christian Scriptures alone contain a system of morals, which is true of absolute truth, in its fundamental principle. Here, most of all, the wit of man is at fault. Here is the jarring point, the beginning of discrepancy, which have made fools laugh, and wise men weep, and have taught all unwise and perilous distrust of human reason. Moralists have erred in the starting point, and their labor has been often vain, and often has it led them into wild wastes and quicksands. Utility is not the sole ground of obligation, nor the sole virtuous quality of actions. Sympathy is not the source of all our moral sentiments, and is at best a questionable guide. *Natural sequere*, needs a wiser interpreter than most men are, and if it be a sound rule, it is difficult to be applied. Now the excellence of a theory of morals, considered as a theory, is, that the elementary idea be, itself *good*, be, absolutely and universally true, or as nearly as the nature of the case will admit, an axiom. But in the whole range of moral ideas and obligations, there is no one which carries with it so ample a conviction of its reality, as that the love of God is the primary duty of all moral creatures. There is no proposition in morals from which this duty can be deduced, which does not need demonstration as much, or more than it; there is none therefore more elementary. Moreover, all other duties appropriately moral (as distinguished from such as are merely natural, as compassion), are consequences, or rather exemplifications, of this. State it, let the terms be made intelligible, and be the will ever so perverse, be the heart most thoroughly polluted, no moral being can withhold his assent to its justness and binding force. It is self-evident. The Bible is the only treatise on morals, in which this principle is made the centre, is assumed as the indemonstrable, from which all other duties are to flow. As a matter of mere logical arrangement, then, and much more, it might be shown, of moral efficiency, the Christian system approaches nearer the perfect than any other. Nay, it is the very ideal. None more perfect is conceivable or possible. The pure ideal is pure truth. In a similar manner, it may be shown, that the system of the universe revealed in the Bible, the theory of cause and effect, is the most perfect. The being of a God is assumed as axiomatic; an elementary truth, into which, as a first principle, all effects are to be resolved. In truth, the order in which we acquire ideas, is the reverse of their true logical order; first the particular, then the general; first the finite—after, the infinite. The particular does not contain or infer the universal; it is merely the taken up, exponent of it, pointing out to their minds that, which once perceived, shines by the clearness of its own truth. We attain the knowledge of a God, our conviction of his being as the

great cause, by our previous knowledge of effects, especially of our own spirits, his most mysterious creation. When once we have apprehended this idea, it becomes to us an absolute truth, as necessary as that of space, or any other. It is not then so properly a demonstrable, as an elementary truth, involved indeed in every proposition, at least in every one which expresses a fact, and imparting to them all their meaning and force, while it derives neither from them. The teachings of the Scriptures in this, coincide with the conclusions of the highest reason, and partake of their absolute verity.

Yet, after all that that can be said in the way of reasoning, it must never be forgotten, that a truly effective belief of the Christian religion, is an essentially moral conviction, wrought upon the soul by its own spiritual experience. He has not yet overstepped the threshold of the temple of heavenly science, who has still to learn, that spiritual truth must be "spiritually discerned"; that the heart, no less than the head, hath its eye; that not only to appropriate, but to understand it, even, we must first love. The moral affections are doubtless subject to their own law, yet within its scope, they are free as the roving cloudless air; and so this faith must be spontaneous and chosen, for it is of the heart. Though it often arises in every heart, it does not force itself upon any. The great law of duty, unchanged, and spiritual, ever above us, and ever binding upon us, follows us with its unevadable claim, through every modification of our being, like the flaming sword which "turned every way," guarding the entrance to Paradise; yet we may close our eyes upon its intolerable brightness, and turn away from it to the dreariness of our own chosen circuit. A flash from that light may sometimes reach us in our sad wanderings, but, without our own will, it shall not restore us. Still, let not the searcher a ter die truth imagine that this faith, though it be moral election, can be created by a mere will. Often it groweth upon us like the morning light, so dim and feeble in its early coming, that the sense hardly takes notice of its approach, or wonders whence and wherefore it comes at all; more and more it swells, and stretches itself abroad, and gilds every mountain top, and passes down into the deep sunken valleys, till, flung back from every radiant point, rock and river, lake, and leaf, it gains an intenser radiance from its very reflection. It is an unfolding apprehension of the eternal and eternally diverse, long discrepancy of holiness and sin, a sense of personal sinfulness, growing up to the full pressure of its own heart. With this comes the full need of a religion not originating in the sentiments, or fashioned after the models of this world, bringing principles simpler and purer, and hopes higher and holier. When the awakened soul gives itself up, in perfect trust in the revelations of its own consciousness, to the contemplation of hopes and principles thus disclosed, and rests in the rule and model testified to by its inner and higher being, and knows that to realize them is not of its own might, but from above, the discipline is begun; the region of fire that far around encircles the eternal throne, is entered. The law hath entered the soul, and though the law is the minister of death, it is a death which precedes life. Then, when the soul ungirds itself of its own strength, and finds a power descending to meet its aspirations, and breathing strength upon them, is given an appreciation of the surpassing worth and beauty of holiness, and a sense of sin hated and loathed, which are the first buddings of spiritual and eternal life, and hope reaches upward, and faith becomes consummate, resting peacefully on the divine word, and goes on to its perfect work.—Knickerbocker.

The Rev. Mr. HAZARD will preach in this place on to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON MARKET.—We have received, by yesterday's mail, the New Orleans Bulletin of the 10th inst. It states that the receipts of cotton have been as yet light, and it has generally been sold immediately on arrival, to the Northern and Paris markets—for the Liverpool market, the purchasers have been few. The sales of the last week had amounted to 3500 bales, chiefly of the new crop. Prices remained firm or rather had advanced fully 1-2 cent per lb. in the sale of all new crop. The principle sales of new were made during the week at the following rates:

Ordinary,	6	a 6 1-2
Middling,	7	a 7 1-2
Middling fair,	8	a 8 1-2
Fair,	8 3-4	a 9
Good Fair,	9 1-2	a 10
Good and Fine,	12	a 12 1-2

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The stock on hand is ample. The prices continue from 12 1-2 to 13 cents for the former, and 5 1-2 to 6 cents for the latter.

MONEY MARKET.—Municipality notes 10 a 15 discount—31 do. 45 a 50 cents per dollar, the most of the New Orleans bank notes have undergone no change of value within the past week. The Gas Light and Bank of Louisiana continue to pay specie. Blue Backs are from 25 a 30 per cent. discount, and in demand. The City Bank was thought to have declined slightly, and the Consolidated improved. The sales of Consolidated were made at 22 discount, and were then held at 20 dis. Kentucky money 3 per cent. discount, Tennessee from 5 to 7, and Alabama from 20 to 31 and very little of either in market. Specie continued to flow in rapidly from abroad and from the Atlantic States.

We will hereafter give regularly, a more full account of the market.

The following appointments by the Executive, were made on the 1st instant:

Commissioners to locate five hundred thousand acres of land, ceded to the State of Mississippi by the General Government: Thomas H. Gillespie, of Madison; William Perry, of Choctaw; Bryant T. Williams, of Natchez.

Commissioners to locate the lands appropriated to the counties within the Chickasaw cession, in lieu of the sixteenth sections: John Rayburn, of Ponce; Claiborne Kyle, of Marshall; Samuel Craig, of Tippah.

Inspector of the Penitentiary, Dr. J. S. Copes of Jackson, vice Louis L. Taylor.

Louis L. Taylor, of Jackson, Quartermaster-General, vice Col. Omstead, resigned.—Southron.

Gilmore & Henderson,

NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Commission Merchants.

L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.
Sept 17 1842—1-tf

J. BURBETT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Levee Street,

VICKSBURG, MI.

2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson brick row,

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to *Watts & Biggs* in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton. Vicksburg, Sept. 15 1842—1-tf

TAILORING.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the business at his old stand, next door to James Royster's store, and has reduced his prices to suit the times.

H. F. CLINGAN.

Canton, Sept. 17, 1842. 1-tf

Rail Road Inn,

VICKSBURG.

GEO. H. GRAY has opened a house of entertainment in the City of Vicksburg, under the above name. It is situated on Mulberry street better known as Rail Road street, two squares north of the Depot. It being situated equally connected to the Steamboat Landing, the Produce and Commission Stores, and the Depot, offers advantages to Planters and others visiting Vicksburg on business, in point of location not possessed by any other House in the City.

For the accommodation of his customers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, viz:

Board per week,	\$8 00
" " day,	1 50
Single meal each,	50
Lodgings,	25
do without meals,	50

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate and render comfortable those who may call on him—to merit a continuance of their favor.

Vicksburg, September, 1842—1-6

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned at the June term, 1842, of the Probate Court of Madison county, on the estate of E. Surcou, dec'd. All those indebted to the estate will please come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Sept. 17, 1842. 1-6

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY,

Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles, vs The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Independent Democrat once a week for two months.

Attest: R. L. DIXON, Ck.

By F. N. HARRISON, D. C.

A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol.

Sept. 17, 1842. 1-9